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TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME

Technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 46/152, approved the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, annexed to that resolution. In that statement of principles (General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex, paras. 17-18), the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held at Versailles from 21 to 23 November 1991, had agreed that within the framework of the programme, the United Nations should directly carry out, *inter alia*, technical assistance activities or should act as a coordinating or facilitating agent. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/22, section VII, decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should include in its agenda, beginning with its second session, a standing item on technical assistance.

2. In its resolution 1993/34, section II, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to report to the Commission, at its third session, on technical cooperation and advisory services of the programme, including appropriate mechanisms for the mobilization of resources.

3. In its resolution 1994/22, the Economic and Social Council stressed the fact that providing technical assistance through advisory services, training programmes and the dissemination and exchange of information was one of the most effective means of intensifying international cooperation. In the same resolution, the Council reaffirmed the urgent need to develop and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme for the planning and implementation of operational activities, including training in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide the programme with adequate human and financial resources within the overall appropriations of the programme budget to support technical assistance activities in specific fields considered to be of high priority, such as control of the proceeds of crime, urban crime prevention and environmental crime.

4. The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/158, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, particularly its technical cooperation capacity", reaffirmed the importance of the programme, and the need to allocate an appropriate share of the existing resources of the United Nations to the programme. In addition, the Assembly recognized that operational activities and technical assistance should continue to receive priority attention among United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice.

5. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to respond to requests of Member States for assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, if necessary through the reallocation of resources. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to facilitate, as appropriate, the creation of joint initiatives and the joint formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects, benefiting developing countries and countries in transition, involving interested donor countries and funding agencies, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank, with a view to establishing and maintaining efficient criminal justice systems as an essential component of all developmental efforts. In addition, the Assembly called upon States and funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for operational activities for crime prevention and criminal justice and encouraged all States to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

6. The present report covers the operational activities and advisory services initiated or carried out from November 1993 to April 1995 by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, the two interregional advisers for crime prevention and criminal justice, based at Vienna, and the regional adviser on crime prevention and criminal justice for Asia and the Pacific, based at Bangkok. Section III of the report provides a summary of the activities of the interregional advisers and the regional adviser.

I. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: AN AREA OF INCREASED TECHNICAL COOPERATION

A. Crime and development

7. United Nations bodies and meetings have dealt with the relationship between crime and development on various occasions. The Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Milan from 26 August to 6 September 1985, dedicated a large part of its work to that subject, recommending for national, regional and international action the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order.[1]

8. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1993/34, stated that it was alarmed by the negative impact of criminal activities on the development process in many countries. In its resolution 1994/22, the Council expressed its conviction that appropriate crime prevention policies were essential to ensuring sustainable development, as crime also affected economic, social and environmental efforts.

9. The link between crime and development has also been analysed in *Human Development Report 1994*, where personal security was listed as one of the components of human security, a key element for a real and lasting development of a country.* In *An Agenda for Development*, the Secretary-General affirmed that improving and enhancing governance were essential to the success of any agenda or strategy for development, adding that governance might be the single most important development variable within the control of individual States.[2]

10. The increased awareness can be explained by the fact that, in many countries, corruption and mismanagement have sapped investment in development, endangering international assistance. As stated in the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on agenda item 3 (A/CONF.169/4, para. 13) of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995, the original focus of international cooperation on strengthening the economic and technical infrastructure of society, while ignoring the criminal justice system, has proved too narrow in two respects: first, the increasing burden of crime control in the recipient countries detracts in general from the success of international assistance; and secondly, crime, through corruption, has directly siphoned off part of the development assistance.

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*"Perhaps no other aspect of human security is so vital for people as their security from physical violence. In poor nations and rich, human life is increasingly threatened by sudden, unpredictable violence. The threats take several forms: threats from state (physical torture); threats from other states (war); threats from other groups of people (ethnic tension); threats from individuals or gangs ... (crime, street violence); threats against women (rape, domestic violence); threats directed at children based on their vulnerability and dependence (child abuse); threats to self (suicide, drug use) ..." (United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1994), p. 30).

B. Content and form of technical assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice

11. Technical assistance activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice can help the receiving country to improve its capacity to utilize law enforcement and criminal justice resources in a more productive and democratic way. The quality of public administration can then be improved and the level of criminal activity reduced. According to the number of requests for assistance and training received from Member States, awareness of this is increasing: many Governments have gone beyond declaration of principles to ask for technical assistance services and programmes.

12. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/24, decided that the following topic could be included in the provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress: "International cooperation, practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law: promoting the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme". That decision reflected the emphasis given to that issue by the international community. The Commission may wish to take action on the recommendations of the Ninth Congress on that issue.

13. Following the policy direction set by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/152 and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/22, technical assistance activities carried out within the framework of the programme consist of the following:

(a) Needs assessment and fact-finding missions;

(b) Assistance in planning and implementation of national criminal justice schemes;

(c) Planning and implementation of specific projects;

(d) Training and education, workshops, seminars, expert meetings;

(e) Development of curricula and training material;

(f) Expert assistance and advisory services on substantive legal and administrative issues, including law reform and administration of justice (including police, prosecutors, magistrates and judges, lawyers and prison staff), crime prevention policy and alternative conflict resolution;

(g) Exchange and dissemination of information;

(h) Coordination of assistance projects, funding requests, financial and material assistance of donors.

II. OVERVIEW OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME

14. In the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1994/6, para. 10) on technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, presented to the Commission at its third session, it was stated that because of the limited regular and extrabudgetary funds, the work of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in that area had been mainly confined to contributing to technical assistance projects financed and carried out by other entities inside

and outside the United Nations system, to facilitating bilateral assistance to requesting countries, or to preparing project documents for funding by Member States or funding agencies.

15. One year later, technical assistance activities have increased. Some projects have been directly implemented by the programme and its interregional advisers. The present section provides an overview of those technical assistance activities. More details on technical assistance activities initiated or carried out between November 1993 and April 1995 are provided in the list of operational activities contained in annex I.

A. Increased number of requests for training

16. During the period under review, the Branch has taken part in 25 training courses, seminars or workshops, covering a broad range of issues, including prison administration, law enforcement and police issues, juvenile justice and juvenile delinquency, human rights in the administration of justice, crime prevention policy, and corruption. Most of the courses, seminars or workshops were organized in developing countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean.

17. Training seminars for criminal justice practitioners are the most frequent forms of assistance requested. In addition to their immediate value, the seminars also provide an opportunity to disseminate the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and to increase the awareness among Member States of the programme and its technical assistance capacity.

18. The United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice have provided a solid basis for training activities. To facilitate the use of those standards and norms during training courses, training materials, including implementation guides and manuals, are being developed. Two implementation manuals, one on the Model Treaty on Extradition (General Assembly resolution 45/116, annex) and the other on the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (General Assembly resolution 45/117, annex), are being prepared with the help of comments received from many experts from different legal systems. In addition, the 1993 double issue of the *International Review of Criminal Policy*[3] was devoted to practical measures against corruption, while the United Nations manual on the prevention and control of computer-related crime was published in the double issue for 1994.[4] Those issues have served as reference documents during training courses. In addition, the *Basic Training Manual for Correctional Workers*, prepared by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, was used in the Workshop on the Training of Trainers of the Caribbean Custodial Corps, held at Christ Church, Barbados, from 9 to 13 April 1995.

19. Some of the training seminars and workshops have been conducted in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and the institutes affiliated or associated with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

B. Broader partnership

20. The Branch has continued to cooperate with several intergovernmental and non-governmental entities in order to implement technical assistance activities, particularly training. Such organizations included United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in their training curricula and extended invitations to experts from the Secretariat to participate in their training teams. More detailed information on such cooperation can be found in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1995/8) on cooperation and coordination of activities in crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP).

21. Governmental agencies have also cooperated closely with the Branch in this area. For example, the Portuguese Government organized jointly with the Branch a seminar on juvenile justice, juvenile delinquency, treatment of offenders and crime prevention policies for Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, held at Sao Tome from 23 to 28 February 1995. The Portuguese Government provided national experts and interpretation. The seminar offered a good example of a joint effort involving national governmental agencies from both donor countries and a host developing country, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations. The Workshop on the Training of Trainers of the Caribbean Custodial Corps, held at Christ Church in April 1995, would not have been possible without the collaboration of the Attorney-General and Minister of Home Affairs of Barbados. A further example is the Ecole nationale de la magistrature of France, which has been active in facilitating the participation of the Branch in training seminars for French-speaking countries in Africa.

22. A seminar on penitentiary issues was held at Buenos Aires from 27 to 31 March 1995. Four hundred representatives from Latin American countries attended the seminar, which was organized by the Government of Argentina, in cooperation with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council. The Branch contributed to the seminar by partially funding the participation of one of the interregional advisers. There has also been close collaboration with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, based at Lund, Sweden. At the request of the Institute, representatives of the Branch served as trainers in eight training seminars organized in African countries (see annex I).

23. Cooperation between the Branch and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat has again proved fruitful. Six training seminars involving experts from those entities were held in Egypt, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (see annex I). In Sao Tome and Principe, the Branch was the organizing entity and the Centre contributed to the seminar by funding the participation of a staff member and an expert and by sending relevant documentation in Portuguese.

24. Cooperation in operational activities was also reinforced with UNDCP. A course for Ukrainian law enforcement officers, planned and funded by UNDCP, was held at Kiev from 20 February to 3 March 1995. The course was organized by the Branch. The Branch also prepared the training material, coordinated the course and provided the lecturers. The organizational arrangement proved quite successful, and similar joint activities are planned for the near future in eastern Europe. Cooperation between UNDCP and the Branch also materialized in the form of a legal workshop on corruption and drug trafficking for countries in southern and eastern Africa, held at Pretoria, South Africa, in November 1994.

25. The Branch also cooperated closely with UNDP field offices in countries where technical assistance activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice were carried out.*

C. Greater flexibility in implementing technical assistance projects

26. The creation of a second post of Interregional Adviser for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the availability of appropriated technical assistance funds under part V, section 20 (regular programme of technical cooperation), of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 have increased the flexibility of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in

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*For details on cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights, UNDCP and UNDP, see the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1995/8) on cooperation and coordination of activities in crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities of UNDCP.

implementing technical assistance projects. Some limited extrabudgetary funds for the implementation of specific projects have also contributed to a improvement of the situation.

27. This greater capacity has enabled the Branch to undertake training sessions in Barbados, Palestine and Sao Tome and Principe. Training was also provided at Wiener Neustadt, Austria, for the civil police component of the United Nations Protection Force. The Branch also undertook advisory and planning missions for future activities in, for example, China and Haiti.

28. This increased capacity to provide technical assistance is the result of the basic level of funding being allocated to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/22, adopted on recommendation of the Commission at its third session. In the absence of increased funds, the ability of the programme to fulfil requests for assistance would have been extremely limited. A number of national training activities, workshops and technical advisory missions are now possible. Larger technical assistance projects may now be set up, within the framework of the programme, for consideration and funding by other entities.

29. The present level of funding is not sufficient, however, for large projects to be implemented through the programme. What can be done is still limited compared with what Member States expect from the United Nations when they forward a request for assistance. To summarize the situation, the programme is in a transitional phase between having an extremely limited capacity, as described in previous reports, and having the capacity to fully respond to Member States' needs and requests, as it aims to do in the long term.

III. INTERREGIONAL ADVISORY SERVICES

30. The report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1994/6) on technical cooperation and advisory services of the programme, including appropriate mechanisms for the mobilization of resources, presented to the Commission at its third session, included the activities carried out by the Interregional Adviser from June 1993 to November 1993. The two newly appointed interregional advisers took up their positions in October 1994. As in the previous report of the Secretary-General on the subject, the activities of the regional adviser for Asia and the Pacific, based at Bangkok, are also discussed below.

31. Interregional advisory services are an essential tool for increased technical assistance. In 1992 and 1993, a total of over 30 requests for advisory services were received. In view of this and following the repeated calls for increased operational activities, the General Assembly provided funds for a second Interregional Adviser for the biennium 1994-1995, together with some resources for technical cooperation activities under part V, section 20 (regular programme of technical cooperation), of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

32. To undertake advisory missions is not an end in itself. On the contrary, in order for their goals to be fulfilled, field missions require proper follow-up in terms of project formulation and implementation. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch provides support and follow-up functions to the interregional advisers, functions that correspond to the activities described in subprogramme 1 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997. In order to assist in these tasks, two associate interregional advisers were recruited in February 1995, on a temporary basis.

33. Since October 1994, the interregional advisers have been engaged in several types of activities:

(a) Technical advisory missions, carried out at the specific request of Member States, with specific terms of reference;

(b) Technical advisory missions within the framework of United Nations peace-keeping or peacemaking operations;

(c) Training activities in, or organized for representatives from, developing countries and countries in transition;

(d) Meetings with regional and interregional institutes, donor countries, development aid agencies, and intergovernmental organizations for fund-raising and project implementation;

(e) Participation in expert group meetings and international conferences related to technical assistance.

34. The interregional advisers undertook technical missions at the request of the Governments of Pakistan and Peru. In Pakistan, an Interregional Adviser was requested to advise on the criminal justice system to deal with organized crime. The mission in Pakistan was organized jointly by the Branch and UNDCP; participating in the mission were the UNDCP law enforcement adviser for western Asia, three members of the Branch and two outside experts: a former President of the International Criminal Police Organization and the Chief Justice of Western Australia. In Peru, an Interregional Adviser carried out a needs assessment mission in the field of training of prison administration staff. Another advisory mission took place in the Caribbean States; it dealt mainly with correctional issues. The mission led to the organizing of the Workshop on the Training of Trainers of the Caribbean Custodial Corps, held at Christ Church in April 1995.

35. In cooperation with the International Civilian Mission in Haiti, an Interregional Adviser carried out two missions at Port-au-Prince. The first one, a needs assessment mission organized jointly by the Branch and the Centre for Human Rights in December 1994, was related to the whole spectrum of criminal justice. The second mission, which took place in January 1995, was aimed at formulating a comprehensive project for a new prison system; it included the construction of new buildings, recruitment and training of officers and all aspects of prison administration. The Interregional Adviser was assisted in these endeavours by an expert in prison issues specializing in the technical aspects of project implementation. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has expressed an interest in funding a follow-up project through UNDP.

36. The interregional advisers have contributed to several training seminars and workshops organized by various entities, mostly in developing countries, such as the following:

(a) Training seminar for juvenile justice practitioners from Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, held at Sao Tome from 23 to 28 February 1995;

(b) Training seminar for prison officers from Latin American countries, held at Buenos Aires from 27 to 31 March 1995;

(c) Training seminar for law enforcement officers from eastern European States, held at Budapest on 25 April 1995;

(d) Training seminar for magistrates from French-speaking countries in Africa, held in Paris from 21 to 25 November 1994;

(e) Training workshop on corrections organized by the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Kampala from 10 to 11 November 1994;

(f) UNDCP ministerial forum against corruption and legal workshop on corruption and drug-trafficking for countries in southern and eastern Africa, held at Pretoria, South Africa, in November 1994.

37. The interregional advisers paid a number of visits, most of the time on their way to or from missions, to agencies and ministries of donor countries, particularly France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and to the regional institutes affiliated with the programme, particularly the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Fund-raising for projects and possible joint activities were considered at those meetings.

38. Finally, the interregional advisers took part in a number of international seminars,* during which material prepared by the Branch on the role of the programme, United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and training was presented and discussed.

39. The regional adviser on crime prevention and criminal justice for Asia and the Pacific, based at Bangkok, visited Cambodia during an advisory mission on crime prevention and criminal justice administration. He made several recommendations on ways to improve the present conditions.

40. In China and Nepal, the regional adviser took part in training courses and workshops on community-based approaches to drug demand reduction.

41. In the Philippines, the regional adviser visited the Department of Social Welfare and Development and focused his attention on juvenile justice and the rehabilitation of offenders.

42. The regional adviser, whose post is supported by the Government of Japan, has made a key contribution to the work of the programme. He has succeeded in developing useful contacts with national and regional funding and cooperation agencies with, *inter alia*, the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation and the Japan International Cooperation Agency. A new regional adviser was appointed in April 1995.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF A DATABASE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

43. In its resolution 1994/22, the Economic and Social Council affirmed the need to ensure coordination between action under the aegis of the United Nations and other action, either bilateral or

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*The Seminar of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, held at Macao from 20 to 25 October 1994, on the theme "Police apprehension and remand detention in the light of guarantees of fundamental rights"; the International Experts Conference on International Criminal Justice: Historic and Contemporary Perspectives, organized by the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences at Syracusa, Italy, from 4 to 8 October 1994; the International Conference on Peacekeeping, Order Maintenance and the Control of Crime in New and Developing Democracies, organized by Ramkhamhaeng University at Bangkok from 6 to 7 December 1995; the first meeting of the task force on democracy, governance and participation of the UNDP regional programme to support the enhancement of democracy, governance and participation and international cooperation in eastern European States and the former republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, held at Geneva from 16 to 18 January 1995; and the Seminar organized by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on crime and criminal justice in the Mediterranean area: promotion of informed decision-making and international cooperation, held in Malta from 5 to 10 February 1995.

multilateral, in order to guarantee the efficiency of cooperation as a whole. The Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a database on technical assistance, integrating the needs of Member States, particularly developing countries, as well as on existing collaborative arrangements and funding, taking into account regional concerns. It should be noted that the database on current technical assistance projects will be one of 16 databases involved in the extensive information exchange and clearing-house effort by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.*

44. As determined by a recent review of the experiences of the regional institutes affiliated with the programme and other United Nations entities in the area of technical assistance, the Branch concluded that the database on technical assistance needs in crime prevention and criminal justice should have two interdependent objectives: collection of information on technical assistance and the analysis and dissemination of that material, with a view to facilitating project planning and execution for Member States, both donors and recipients.

45. Similar database development efforts have already been initiated by UNDCP, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations.

46. UNDCP has developed a database, defined as a "computerized assistance monitoring application", containing detailed information on bilateral and multilateral technical assistance activities, covering the region of central and eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. It represents a fully developed tool that has shown positive results within its regional framework. Adapting this tool to the needs of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme may entail collaboration on technical applications and the expertise accumulated at UNDCP in maintaining the database.

47. The usefulness of the database on crime prevention and criminal justice developed by the Latin American Institute has been established. Its system of information on justice administration at the regional level has the following objectives:

(a) To provide a forum for exchange of information between and among donor countries and institutions active in the field of justice administration;

(b) To promote international technical assistance in Central America by collecting, validating and disseminating information obtained from various agencies, legislative bodies and individual experts on international cooperation.

48. At present, the system of information on justice administration contains information on the activities of technical cooperation agencies, various legislative documents, juridical literature and seminar agenda. In 1995, the Latin American Institute plans to expand the system to include a roster of experts on crime prevention and criminal justice, statistics from national justice administrations and various relevant international instruments.

49. The European Institute has made efforts to gather information on technical assistance in countries in eastern and central Europe. A questionnaire was sent out to all European ministries of justice and selected organizations, requesting information on international projects involving the countries in the region. Efforts are currently being made to determine the best way to manage the processing and presentation of the information.

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*See the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1995/6/Add.1) on proposals for improving the undertaking of clearing-house projects.

50. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch has elaborated a questionnaire aimed at collecting the necessary information to build the database requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1994/22. Pursuant to that resolution, the Branch held consultations with UNDCP and the network of institutes affiliated or associated with the programme. A form for the collection of the data was developed and sent to the network of institutes for comments. It should be noted that data collection through the use of the form should be considered only one way of collecting the information requested. All available information on the subject, regardless of the form in which it is submitted, will be taken into consideration. It is hoped that the form, contained in annex II to the present report, will serve to assist in the collection of that information.

51. Three different strategies for developing the database are discussed below. Each of them has its advantages and disadvantages.

52. *Implementation at the regional level.* From a managerial standpoint, implementation at the regional level allows for better division of labour among the organizations involved. Furthermore, it gives the institutes involved direct access to information to include in their own databases, and duplication of effort is reduced to a minimum. Such an organizational model requires the development of a homogeneous, or at least compatible, information processing system among the network of institutes. In opting for this solution, three issues must be taken into consideration:

(a) The difficulties involved in ensuring consistency in the reporting of the information;

(b) The decision on what information ought to be collected (i.e. what is considered relevant may vary depending on the institute);

(c) The different levels of computerization at the institutes (e.g. hardware and technical expertise).

53. *Implementation at the global level.* Centralizing data collection has the advantage of standardizing the data collected, thereby facilitating access. Another potential advantage lies in the compatibility with the database developed by UNDCP, which also brings benefits in terms of avoiding costly and time-consuming programming work. Furthermore, it would represent an example of inter-agency cooperation.

54. *Consolidation of a model comprising collection of data at the regional level and centralized analysis and processing of the data.* A third option could be to assign the task of gathering information to the regional institutes affiliated with the programme. A working group, chaired by a coordinator from the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, could meet at regular intervals to discuss issues related to the gathering and disseminating of the information.

55. The Commission, taking into account these considerations and on the basis of the form for the collection of data, contained in annex II to the present report, may wish to give further guidance on this matter.

V. FUTURE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

56. Future activities will include joint operations with the "traditional partners" of the programme, such as a seminar on juvenile justice, to be held at Cotonou, Benin, which is being organized in cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights; or training activities for law enforcement officials from Belarus, modelled on the seminars already organized with UNDCP in Ukraine. Contact has also been made with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on joint training in the field of urban crime prevention and access to justice for the poor in urban areas. The Branch has gained considerable

experience in such activities, and it can be assumed that organizing joint training activities with other entities can easily be further developed.

57. Training sessions organized by the interregional advisers will be held in Burkina Faso, in Swaziland (together with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute) and in other African countries. Plans are being made for advisory missions to be sent in 1995 to Albania, Angola and Kyrgyzstan, as well as the Gaza Strip.

58. There is also the possibility of granting individual fellowships to officials from developing countries. Two sources of funding can be used for this: the technical cooperation fellowships in crime prevention and criminal justice for nationals of developing countries or countries in transition; and the Leo Rosenthal fellowship in juvenile justice for nationals of countries in Africa and Asia. (Further information on these fellowships is included in annexes III and IV to the present report.) As a result of efforts to increase awareness of these fellowships, which were carried out through UNDP field offices, the Branch has received around 80 applications for the technical cooperation fellowships and 40 for the Leo Rosenthal fellowship. The recipients of the fellowships will be chosen in the near future. In view of the high number of applicants, it was not possible to announce the recipients during the Ninth Congress as originally planned; however, it is possible that the announcement will be made during the fourth session of the Commission.

59. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch is currently preparing a questionnaire for gathering information on the criminal justice systems and assessing the needs of the least developed countries. The questionnaire will serve as a basis for a survey that will determine future technical assistance requirements. Taking into account the information collected, a seminar for least developed countries will be organized to define priorities for action.

60. The long-standing cooperation of the programme with non-governmental organizations should be strengthened. This cooperation has proved to be not only useful, but also necessary in implementing some of the technical assistance activities undertaken by the Branch. Such collaboration is even more important considering the invaluable contribution of non-governmental organizations in terms of knowledge, skills and motivation.

VI. FUNDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

61. The medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 includes under programme 29, on crime prevention and criminal justice, a subprogramme on operational activities, planning and overall coordination. Accordingly, the General Assembly has taken a number of measures to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Secretariat to expand operative activities.

62. During the biennium 1994-1995, three Professional posts (two at the P-4 level and one at the P-3 level) were charged with implementing the subprogramme. These three posts, which had been redeployed in 1993 in the context of the restructuring of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields, were retained in the budget for the biennium 1994-1995, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/231 (under part IV, section 13).

63. The interregional advisers and the technical assistance funds are under a different section of the programme budget. They are under part IV, section 20 (regular programme of technical cooperation).

64. This level of funding, however, will make it possible for small-scale activities to be implemented. It is not sufficient for large-scale or even medium-scale projects.

65. In spite of the importance of training and advisory missions, the operational value of the programme will be judged on its capacity to formulate and implement technical cooperation projects, in order to satisfy the needs and expectations of Member States, assuming that funds will be available for implementing such projects - funds that can be provided either from international funding agencies and development programmes (e.g. UNDP, the World Bank, regional banks for development) or from extrabudgetary funds of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

66. In the first case, strong support from Member States is required to make crime prevention and criminal justice a target for increased technical cooperation. This would imply the inclusion of related projects in development programmes both in developing countries and in development aid agencies of donor countries.

67. During the period under review, extrabudgetary contributions have been made by: the Government of Sweden, which funded training seminars held in Gaza for police officers; the Government of the United States, which, through USAID, indicated its intention to fund a project on prison modernization in Haiti. These contributions are of the utmost importance as they supplement what should be the normal scheme of operational activities: project formulation by the interregional advisers, assisted by the Branch and its associate experts, followed by project implementation made possible by extrabudgetary contributions or funds from international agencies.

68. One specific form of extrabudgetary contribution is the associate expert programme, an important form of contribution that enables donor countries to fund posts in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. In 1994, the Branch hosted eight associate experts, funded by the Governments of France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea and Sweden.

69. Some States have contributed to the programme by funding the participation of national experts in needs evaluation missions or by providing training material, such as manuals or implementation guides.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

70. Since its creation, the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme has provided Governments with a forum for global action. The adoption of a wide range of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice is the foundation of that process. Assisting countries both developed and developing, in creating conditions for the proper implementation of those standards and norms is one of the main objectives in the programme strategy.

71. Technical cooperation is the principal tool in this effort. Intrinsic to effective technical cooperation is the creation of conditions that will enable the international community to fight crime. The potential for this cooperation has only been partially reached. Present capacities allow the programme to assess situations, to formulate projects, to evaluate the results and to provide general assistance to States. At this stage, however, the programme still lacks the operational and funding capacity for the complete realization of the envisioned projects. Donor countries and international financial agencies could contribute funds for those projects.

72. The future activities of the programme will involve the following:

(a) *Mobilizing resources for project implementation.* The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice bears the responsibility of mobilizing the political will to commit the resources necessary to provide meaningful technical assistance. Continued financial commitment and substantive

input on the part of Member States is necessary to ensure funding and hence the success of those projects. The programme will have to make a vigorous effort to raise funds and to get the active support of Governments, funding agencies and other institutions in implementing projects;

(b) *Collaboration with traditional partners.* The scarcity of the resources available to all providers of technical assistance requires that duplication of effort be avoided. Consultation with traditional partners at the planning stage is essential to this process. The Centre for Human Rights, UNDCP, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the network of institutes affiliated or associated with the programme are long-standing partners of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. Cooperation with those entities should be further expanded;

(c) *Implementation partners: non-governmental organizations.* The invaluable contribution of non-governmental organizations to the implementation of technical assistance activities cannot be over-emphasized. While past cooperation focused on the setting of standards and to some extent, training and the dissemination of standards, expanding cooperation with non-governmental organizations in technical assistance projects will be a key strategy in the future;

(d) *Needs assessments.* The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch is preparing a needs assessment instrument that will guide future technical assistance activities. The purpose of the instrument is to organize and define priorities within a given context (e.g. a subregion, country or institution), giving special attention to the needs of developing countries;

(e) *Evaluation.* The key to successful implementation is the evaluation of previous technical assistance activities of the programme. An evaluation instrument will be developed to determine which of those activities have been successful;

(f) *Fellowship programme.* The announcement of the technical cooperation fellowships in crime prevention and criminal justice and the Leo Rosenthal fellowship in juvenile justice has received widespread attention. It is hoped that this modest but successful fellowship programme will be expanded further.

73. With regard to future operational activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, the Commission may wish to consider recommending that:

(a) The high priority given to technical cooperation in the activities of the programme should be reaffirmed;

(b) The interregional advisory service programme should be strengthened beyond their present level to support technical assistance activities, including resources for short-term advisory services, field projects, training and fellowships;

(c) Member States, funding agencies and other relevant institutions should be called on to contribute human resources and material resources and the means for technical assistance projects and other related activities elaborated within the framework of the programme;

(d) Donors meetings should be held to bring together Member States, funding agencies, non-governmental organizations and foundations to encourage close cooperation, including the joint implementation of technical assistance activities;

(e) The Secretary-General should make further use of the capacity of the programme in connection with United Nations peace-keeping operations, including training courses for peace-keeping police, needs assessment missions and advisory services for rebuilding national structures, including training criminal justice practitioners and helping local judges to render justice;

(f) The Branch should be advised on how to develop the database on technical cooperation, taking into account the different options presented in the present report and in other documents before the Commission.*

Notes

[1]See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. B.

[2]Boutros Boutros-Ghali, *An Agenda for Development, 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.I.16), p. 45.

[3]*International Review of Criminal Policy*, Nos. 41 and 42 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.IV.4).

[4]*International Review of Criminal Policy*, Nos. 43 and 44 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.IV.5).

*See also the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1995/6/Add.1) on proposals for improving the undertaking of clearing-house projects.

Annex I

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES INITIATED OR CARRIED OUT BY THE CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE BRANCH OF THE SECRETARIAT, NOVEMBER 1993-APRIL 1995

Target country or area	*Venue and date*	*Description of activities*	*Organizing entity and aims*	*Funding*
Africa	Paris 21-25 Nov. 1994	Training seminar on "Le juge et les droits de l'homme" for French-speaking magistrates in African countries (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch lectured on United Nations norms on the independence of the judiciary)	Twenty magistrates from 15 different countries attended the course, which was organized by the Ecole nationale de la magistrature of France.	Ecole nationale de la magistrature of France
Egypt	Cairo 31 May-14 June 1994	Two training courses for Egyptian law enforcement officers (the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch took part in the training on international human rights in the field of law enforcement)	Both courses were organized by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat. The courses were aimed at increasing the knowledge of international human rights standards relating to law enforcement.	Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome 23-28 Feb. 1995	Training seminar on juvenile justice, juvenile delinquency, treatment of offenders and crime prevention strategies for Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch lectured on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice)	Participants from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe attended the course, which was organized jointly by the Government of Portugal and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.	Funded jointly by the Government of Portugal, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and the United Nations (regular programme of technical cooperation)

Target country or area	*Venue and date*	*Description of activities*	*Organizing entity and aims*	*Funding*
South Africa	Pretoria 16-27 Jan. 1995	Seminar on the development of an advanced international programme on human rights	The seminar was organized by the Centre for Human Rights, the University of Pretoria, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and the Ministry of Justice of South Africa.	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
Uganda	Kampala 5-9 Sept. 1994	Workshop on human rights, refugee law, international and humanitarian law (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch lectured on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice)	The workshop was organized by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and the office of the Inspector General of the Government of Uganda.	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
	Kampala and Masaka 9-19 Oct. 1994	Fact-finding mission: reducing deficiencies in the legal system to address prison overcrowding in Uganda; and improving living conditions in Masaka prison	The mission took place at the request of the Government of Uganda. The mission was aimed at establishing a technical assistance project on the reduction of pre-trial detention and the improvement of prison conditions.	Extrabudgetary funds - associate expert funds
	Kampala 17-21 Oct. 1994	Workshop on human rights, refugee law, international and humanitarian law (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch lectured on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice)	The workshop was organized by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and the office of the Inspector General of the Government of Uganda.	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian law
United Republic of Tanzania	Arusha 27 Aug.-4 Sept. 1994	Seminar on human rights and humanitarian law (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch lectured on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice)	The seminar was organized by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

Target country or area	*Venue and date*	*Description of activities*	*Organizing entity and aims*	*Funding*
Zimbabwe	Harare 29 Nov.-3 Dec. 1993	Workshop on human rights and humanitarian law (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch gave a presentation on human rights and law enforcement and on human rights in prisons, based on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice)	The workshop, organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, in cooperation with the International Federation of the Red Cross, was the first of its kind. It was attended by 60 representatives of ministries (foreign affairs, justice), law enforcement and prison officials, immigration officers and military staff members.	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
	Kadoma 20-26 Feb. 1994	Joint workshop on Human Rights and Administration of Justice for Police and Prison Officers in Zimbabwe (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch gave a presentation on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice)	The workshop was organized by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. The participants were police and prison officers.	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
	Harare Oct. 1994	Seminar on community services	The seminar was organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross.	Regular budget of the United Nations

Target country or area	*Venue and date*	*Description of activities*	*Organizing entity and aims*	*Funding*
Asia				
China	.. 22-29 Jan. 1994	Exploratory mission	The mission took place following an official invitation of the Ministry of Justice. The mission was aimed at discussing the strengthening of cooperation between the Government of China and the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly in the following areas: (a) Technical assistance with emphasis on the training of law enforcement and justice personnel and the enhancement of criminal justice reform; (b) Measures against organized crime and corruption, especially in the field of drug trafficking and money-laundering; (c) Protection and promotion of human rights in the administration of justice.	Government of China
Israel	Jerusalem 27-28 March 1995	Conference on the representation of juvenile offenders (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch gave a lecture)	The conference, organized by Defence for Children International, discussed the question of assessing the benefits and limits of legal representation in juvenile court. In addition, two workshops, aimed at discussing legal representation of juveniles in criminal justice procedures, compared juvenile justice systems of different countries and analysed the juvenile justice system in Israel and Palestine.	International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

Target country or area	*Venue and date*	*Description of activities*	*Organizing entity and aims*	*Funding*
Palestine	Gaza 27 Nov.-1 Dec. 1994 and 4-8 Dec. 1994	Two consecutive one-week training courses for the Palestinian police on police and criminal justice management (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch gave a lecture on United Nations standards and norms)	Both training courses were organized by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch within the framework of the United Nations Integrated Assistance Programme to the Palestinian Civil Police.	Swedish International Development Authority
Thailand	Bangkok 12-17 Dec. 1994	Training Programme entitled "Juvenile Justice and the Rights of the Child: a Challenge for the 21st Century" (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch gave a key speech)	The programme was organized by Child Rights ASIANET and was attended by high-ranking public officers and juvenile court justices from almost all countries in the region.	Child Rights ASIANET
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi 26-30 Nov. 1994	Symposium on crime prevention strategies	The symposium was organized by the Ministry of the Interior of the United Arab Emirates in cooperation with the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre.	Ministry of the Interior of the United Arab Emirates
Viet Nam	Hanoi 4-7 April 1995	Third Regional Consultation on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch gave a presentation entitled "The best interest of the child: towards harmonizing justice systems with the Convention on the Rights of the Child")	The consultation was organized by the United Nations Children's Fund, East Asia and Pacific Regional Office.	United Nations Children's Fund, East Asia and Pacific Regional Office

Target country or area	*Venue and date*	*Description of activities*	*Organizing entity and aims*	*Funding*
Europe				
Belarus	Brest 14-17 July 1994	Exploratory mission	The mission took place following an invitation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Belarus. The mission was aimed at strengthening cooperation between the Government of Belarus and the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, with special emphasis on technical cooperation projects.	Regular budget and the Government of Belarus
Czech Republic	Brno 30-31 May 1994	First national conference on crime prevention	The conference, sponsored by the Czech Ministry of the Interior, was an opportunity for the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to hold consultations with the Czech authorities on technical cooperation projects in the area of law reform and the training of police and justice personnel, focusing on such issues as: methodology of activities concerning risk groups of youth; possibilities of communication and ways of influencing high-risk and critical groups; and effective differentiation of offenders and possibilities for their social reintegration.	Government of the Czech Republic
	Prague 5-10 June 1994	Symposium on correctional service staff: recruitment, training and retraining (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch gave a lecture)	The symposium was organized by the prison service of the Czech Republic, in cooperation with the University of Illinois.	Government of the Czech Republic and the University of Illinois

Target country or area	*Venue and date*	*Description of activities*	*Organizing entity and aims*	*Funding*
Hungary	Budapest 7-10 April 1994	Workshop on domestic violence issues (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch gave a lecture)	The workshop was organized by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, for representatives of central and eastern European countries. It was aimed at familiarizing them with issues related to domestic violence, the latest developments at the international level, and the work of the United Nations.	European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations
Romania	Bucharest 22-25 Nov. 1993	Seminar on improving international standards in the Romanian penal system (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch gave a lecture)	The seminar was organized by Penal Reform International.	Penal Reform International
	Bucharest 30 Nov.-3 Dec. 1993	Training course on human administration of justice (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch gave a lecture)	The training course was organized by the United Nations human rights advisory services programme.	Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat
Russian Federation		Project on assistance in the introduction of new procedural and judicial legal provisions	An expert consultant on computerization and data collection and processing was provided. The consultant has undertaken three missions to the Russian Federation, providing advice and confirming needs in terms of electronic data processing equipment. A programme for implementation by the relevant components of the justice system has been elaborated.	European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

Target country or area	*Venue and date*	*Description of activities*	*Organizing entity and aims*	*Funding*
	Lyon, France Dec. 1993		A group of senior executives and judges of the Russian Federation made a one-week visit. The Crime Prevention and Crininal Justice Branch acted as facilitating agent for the visit.	Governments of France and of the Russian Federation
	.. March 1994		A group of French judges made a one-week visit to the Russian Federation. The visit was aimed at training a group of Russian judges. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch acted as facilitating agent for the visit.	Governments of France and of the Russian Federation
	.. Oct. 1994		The one-week study tour of the Netherlands, by a group of senior executives and experts from the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Prosecutor-General and the Judiciary of the Russian Federation was aimed at studying the developments in the computerization of criminal justice information. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch acted as facilitating agent for the visit.	Government of the Netherlands and the Council of Europe

Target country or area	*Venue and date*	*Description of activities*	*Organizing entity and aims*	*Funding*
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Skopje 23-27 Jan 1995	Training course on human rights in law enforcement (the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch provided lecturers on sources, systems and standards for human rights in law enforcement and on human rights, police and non-discrimination)	The training course, organized by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, was aimed at training police trainers of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.	Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat
Ukraine	Kiev 20 Feb.-3 Mar. 1995	Two-week training course for police officers in charge of drug control units (the United Nations International Drug Control Programme planned and organized the course and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch prepared the training material, selected the consultants, coordinated the course, provided lecturers and evaluated the results)	The two-week training course was organized by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. The course was aimed at illustrating to the participants United Nations activities in drug-related issues.	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
Latin America and the Caribbean				
Barbados	Christ Church 15-17 Sept. 1994	Conference on criminal justice and the role of sentencing (a representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch lectured on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, with special emphasis on the independence of the judiciary and the role of sentencing)	The conference was organized by Caribbean Rights and Penal Reform International.	International Scientific Professional Advisory Council

Target country or area	*Venue and date*	*Description of activities*	*Organizing entity and aims*	*Funding*
	Christ Church 9-13 April 1995	Workshop on the Training of Trainers of the Caribbean Custodial Corps (the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch organized the workshop)	The workshop was held at the request of the Government of Barbados.	Interregional adviser budget
No specific country or area	Wiener Neustadt, Austria 28-30 Jan. and 4-6 Nov. 1994	Two workshops for station commanders of the civilian police component of the United Nations Protection Force	Both workshops were organized, by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. The two workshops were mainly aimed at assisting the station commanders of the civilian police force of the United Nations Protection Force in their role as managers of police units composed of professional police officers from many countries.	Funds provided by the Government of Austria
		Handbook on United Nations criminal justice standards for peace-keeping police, to be used by civilian police components of United Nations missions for use in their monitoring functions	The handbook was published in Arabic, English and French. It was drafted in consultation with the United Nations Protection Force, the Centre for Human Rights, the International Committee of the Red Cross and international experts.	Regular budget of the United Nations

Annex II

FORM FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. The form below has been designed to facilitate the task of collecting and processing the information required for the establishment of a database on technical cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/22.

2. It is hoped that, once in place, the database will provide useful information for policy makers, thereby making it possible for resources to be allocated in a more cost-effective manner to all areas of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and for overlapping of activities to be reduced.

3. The requested information should be sent in by 30 November 1995. Requests for such information will thereafter be sent out once yearly, thereby limiting to one year the period covered and reducing considerably the number of projects to report on at each occasion.

4. The information may be submitted in any format. Persons wishing to use the form provided below should fill out one copy of the form for each technical assistance project being reported. The information should pertain to projects completed after 1 January 1995.

Information, or queries regarding the completion of the form, should be addressed to the following:

United Nations Office at Vienna
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch
P.O. Box 500
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Internet address: handersen@unovun.or.at Telefacsimile: (+43)-1-209 25 99

Telephone: (+43)-1-21345 3548

Note: **The information should pertain to technical assistance projects in crime prevention and criminal justice completed after 1 January 1995**[a]

1. **Form completed by** (please tick as appropriate):[b]	Donor []	Recipient []

I. Project categorization

2. Sector (please tick as appropriate - more than one box may be ticked):

(a)	Law enforcement	[]	(j)	Environmental crime	[]
(b)	Role of prosecutors	[]	(k)	Violent crime	[]
(c)	Independence of the judiciary	[]	(l)	Urban crime prevention	[]
(d)	Treatment of prisoners	[]	(m)	Computerization of criminal justice	[]
(e)	Role of lawyers	[]	(n)	Criminal justice institutional reform	[]
(f)	Juvenile justice	[]	(o)	Law reform	[]
(g)	Mutual assistance in criminal matters	[]	(p)	Other (please specify):	
(h)	Extradition	[]			
(i)	Domestic violence	[]			

3. Title:

4. Project No.:

5. Short description (please give objectives, number and category of participants, duration, project location etc.):[c]

II. Status of the project (please tick as appropriate)		**III. Timetable**
6. Proposal[d]	[]	9. Start of operation:[f]
7. In progress	[]	10. Completion date:[g]
8. Completed[e]	[]	

IV. Type of aid (please tick as appropriate)		**V. Funding**
11. Provision of funds in the form of:[h]		15. Total budget:[i]
(a) A grant	[]	16. Donor contribution:
(a) A loan	[]	(a) Main donor:
12. Provision of expertise related to:[j]		(b) Other (please specify):
(a) Information and experience sharing	[]	
(b) Data collection	[]	
(c) Training of crime prevention and criminal justice personnel	[]	
(d) Legal advisory service	[]	
(e) Study tours	[]	
13. Provision of equipment	[]	
14. Other (please specify):		

VI. Donor(s) (to be completed if a funding decision has been taken)	
17. Funding agency (or agencies)/organization(s):[l]	18. Implementing agency (or agencies)/organization(s):[m]

19. Responsible officer (please give name, address, telephone number, telefacsimile number and Internet address, if available):[n]

VII. Recipient(s)	
20. Country (or countries):	22. Beneficiary institution(s)/organization(s):[e]
21. Responsible ministry:[e]	
23. Responsible officer (please give name, address, telephone number, telefacsimile number and Internet address, if available):[f]	

VIII. Follow-up activities		
24. Are follow-up activities planned?	Yes [] No []	(if yes, please give short description below)
25. Have funds been located?	Yes [] No []	(if yes, please name the funding agency and country below)
26. Short description (please give, if known, objectives, number and position of participants, type of assistance, duration etc.):[f]		

IX. Additional information (please give names, addresses, telephone numbers, telefacsimile numbers and Internet addresses, if available, of experts and/or facilitators contracted and other information of importance to the project):[f]

Notes

[a]If a question is on follow-up activities to a project that has been completed prior to 1 January 1995, brief information should also be given on the project itself.

[b]If the country or organization involved has been engaged both as a donor and as a recipient, the box corresponding to the predominant role of the country or organization should be ticked. Additional information on the "mixed character" of the project may be given under "5. Short description" or under "IX. Additional information". Information may also be given on a separate sheet of paper, indicating the project number and the item that the information refers to, in this case, "1. Form completed by".

[c]In order not to repeat the information, please see "IV. Type of aid" before filling in this item. If there is not enough space under this item, additional information may be given under "IX. Additional information", or on a separate sheet of paper, indicating the project number and the item that the information refers to, in this case, "I. Project categorization; 5. Short description". If available, a short project profile may be attached to the form.

[d]This box should be ticked only if funds have been located covering part or all of the budgeted costs. Information is not requested on projects where no funds have been located.

[e]The present form does not cover projects completed before 1 January 1995.

[f]The actual starting date should be indicated here. If the implementation of the project has not started, the estimated starting date should be indicated.

[g]If the project has not yet been completed, the estimated date of completion should be indicated.

[h]A box should be ticked only if a transfer of funds from the donor to the recipient has taken place or is foreseen. If a box under this item is ticked, then boxes under items 12-14, regarding the intended use of the transferred funds, should also be ticked.

[i]If more than one box is ticked under this item, details should be provided under "5. Short description" above or under "IX. Additional information" below. Information may also be given on a separate sheet of paper, indicating the project number and the item that the information refers to, in this case, "IV. Type of aid; 12. Provision of expertise".

[j]The currency should be clearly indicated.

[k]*Note to recipients*: Should the total donor contribution come from the same donor, it is sufficient to indicate the amount under this item. If not, the amount contributed by each donor should be indicated under (a) and (b). The names of the donors should be indicated (e.g. by numbering them in relation to the value of their contributions). More detailed information should be given below under "VI. Donors".

Note to donors: The total budget, if known, should be provided and the contribution of the country or organization under (a) or (b) as applicable.

[l]The name and address of the funding agency or organization should be given. If the name of the agency or organization has been given in previous forms, an abbreviation may be used.

[m]The name and address of the agency or organization executing the project on behalf of the donor should be given. If the name of the agency or organization has been given in previous forms, an abbreviation may be used. If the implementing and the funding agency or organization is the same, the word "same" should be written under this item.

[n]If the address, telephone number, telefacsimile number and Internet address of the person indicated has been given in previous forms, the name only may be given under this item.

[o]*Note to recipients*: If the project involves more than one recipient country, only the responsible ministry in the recipient country should be indicated.

[p]The full name should be given. If the name of the institution or organization has already been given in previous forms, an abbreviation may be used. The beneficiary institution or organization should not be confused with the responsible ministry.

Note to recipients: If the project involves more than one recipient country, only the name of the beneficiary institution in the recipient country should be indicated.

[q]If the address, telephone number, telefacsimile number and Internet address of the person indicated has been given in previous forms, the name only may be given under this item.

[r]If there is not enough space under this item, additional information may be given under "X. Additional information" or on a separate sheet of paper, indicating the project number and the item that the information refers to, in this case, "VIII. Follow-up activities; 26. Short description". If available, a short project profile may be attached to the form.

[s]If there is not enough space under this item, additional sheets of paper may be attached, indicating the project number and the item that the information refers to, in this case, "VIII. Follow-up activities; 26. Short description". Lists of participants, address lists etc. may also be added as attachments to the form.

Annex III

TECHNICAL COOPERATION FELLOWSHIPS IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR NATIONALS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION

I. Background

The United Nations, through its regular programme of technical cooperation, is making available three fellowships in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The purpose of the fellowships is to enable nationals of countries in development or countries in transition to undertake practical studies in technical cooperation in any aspect of crime prevention, criminal justice or the relationship between crime and development. Each applicant will be required to submit a proposed plan of study or work that, if accepted, will form part of the terms of reference for the fellowship.

Fellows will be selected on the basis of their experience to date in crime prevention or criminal justice and their proposed plan of work or study. In the selection process for the fellowships, favourable consideration will be given to proposals that are innovative and that emphasize ideas or processes that can be transferred to developing countries or countries in transition. Proposals that involve work or study in another developing country or country in transition will be especially welcome.

II. Fellows

Each fellow to be selected should have a high academic and professional background and at least five years of practical experience in dealing with crime prevention and/or criminal justice in their home countries. Each fellow must be fluent in one of the working languages of the United Nations (English, French or Spanish) and should be able to carry out independent research and prepare written reports on his or her assignments.

Candidates should be persons in any of the following categories:

(a) Judges or magistrates specializing in criminal justice who are likely to continue such work after their return;

(b) Senior governmental officials, including correctional administrators and police officials;

(c) Teachers or researchers in development, criminal law, criminology, public administration or related fields;

(d) Community leaders, activists or others with a special interest in crime prevention, criminal justice or their role in development.

Each candidate must be nominated by his or her Government and must submit a health certificate.

III. Date and place of study

The closing date for all nominations is 31 March. The fellowship must be taken up in the remainder of the year. The fellows will be based at Vienna, in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, unless some other place of study or work is agreed to. The maximum value of each fellowship is 9,000 United States dollars.

Annex IV

LEO ROSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP IN JUVENILE JUSTICE FOR NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES IN AFRICA AND ASIA

I. Background

For many years, Leo Rosenthal, who was born in Latvia, worked as a freelance photographer for the United Nations. His earlier studies and experiences as a criminal lawyer, however, kept him in constant touch with the work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Before he died in New York in 1970, Mr. Rosenthal bequeathed a part of his estate to the United Nations in support of its activities in the field of juvenile delinquency. He expressed a wish that it be used for the specific purpose of establishing a fellowship programme to enable nationals of countries in Africa and Asia to undertake programmes of study in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

II. The fellow

The fellow to be selected should have both an academic and a professional background and not less than five years of practical experience in dealing with juvenile delinquency. The nominee should be fluent in English or French and should be able to carry out independent research and prepare written reports on his or her assignments.

Candidates should be persons in any of the following categories:

(a) Juvenile judges or magistrates who are likely to continue to work in the field of juvenile justice;

(b) Senior correctional administrators of juvenile institutions;

(c) Senior police officials dealing with juvenile delinquency;

(d) Social workers, probation officers or planners with special interest in the prevention of juvenile delinquency;

(e) Teachers, specialists in education or researchers in criminal law, criminology, psychology, sociology or other related fields.

Each candidate must be nominated by his or her Government and must submit a health certificate.

III. Date and place of study

The fellowship is awarded during the first half of each year. The closing date for nominations is 31 March.

The fellow will be based at Vienna, in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat unless some other place of study is agreed to. The maximum value of the fellowship is 10,000 United States dollars.